

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY—Moderate trades, fair weather. Last 24 hours' rainfall .05; temperature, max. 83, min. 71.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.9375—Per Ton \$78.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s 7 1-2d. Parity with Centrifugals, \$81.40 Per Ton.

Established July 2, 1896.

VOL. XXXIX., NO. 6855.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

KUROPATKIN MAY TAKE THE BACK TRACK TOWARDS MUKDEN



A CAPTURE OF COSSACKS.

Retreat Again the Policy of the Russian Commander --- Japanese are Earnestly Pressing Him. England Investigating Loss of the Knight Commander.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LIAOYANG, July 27.—It is believed that Gen. Kuropatkin will withdraw his army to Mukden and await reinforcements.

PRESSING KUROPATKIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Japanese are earnestly pressing Kuropatkin. Haicheng appears to be their objective point. Kanpass has been captured.

BALTIC EQUIPMENT DESTROYED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—A fire in the electric cable factory has destroyed the material for torpedoes and mines intended to equip the Baltic squadron. The loss is over \$1,000,000.

BRITAIN WAKING UP.

LONDON, July 27.—The Government is energetically investigating the case of the Knight Commander. Russia will be required to compensate the owners of the vessel and cargo and apologise. Shipowners are bombarding the Government with quests for protection.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TIENTSIN, July 26.—The Japanese have taken possession of Newchwang.

The Japanese occupation of Newchwang and its district is one of the most important moves of the war, for by such occupation Japan is enabled to land a great army at that place for operations against Mukden and Harbin, two of the strong places held by the Russians in Manchuria, and thus save an overland march of hundreds of miles through mountain passes from the landing places on the Yalu River, Takushan, or Pitzewo.

The city of Newchwang is located about twenty-five miles from its mouth, inland on the Liao river, the latter being at the head of the Gulf of Liaotung. This river is only navigable for a distance of about seven miles for large steamers so that troops must be landed at the Port of Newchwang, Yinkow, the terminus of the railway connecting the Trans-Siberian railway at Tatchkiao with the Chinese Northern Railway, the latter connecting Manchuria with Tientsin. By the occupation of Tatchekiao and Newchwang the Japanese control a railway twenty-five miles in length which can be utilized for the transportation of great numbers of troops to reinforce the armies of General Oku, now facing Kuropatkin's main force near Tatchekiao and the armies which are commanded by Kuroki, executing a flank movement through the mountain passes seventy-five miles northeast of Yinkow. The Japanese are now enabled to send their armies against Liaoyang from three directions.

MUKDEN, July 26.—Twenty troop-laden Japanese transports are reported off the Liao river.

SUEZ, July 26.—The P. & O. steamer Formosa has been seized by the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea.

TIENTSIN, July 26.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured the Russian position at Tatchekiao and the Russians have retreated to Haicheng.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR DEAD.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Rear Admiral Taylor, U. S. N., is dead.

Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor was a man who made a brilliant naval record. He served with distinction in the Civil War and in the Spanish-American War of 1898 he commanded the battleship Indiana in the operations around Cuba and in the great battle at Santiago in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, his vessel taking a prominent part in that naval duel.

Admiral Taylor was born in Washington, March 4, 1845. He became an ensign on May 28, 1863, and served on board the Shenandoah in the actions off Wilmington. He was on the Iroquois when that vessel went to relieve the Kearsarge in the English Channel. In the regular order of promotion, and after service on many stations, he became a captain in 1894.

About a year ago the State of Indiana presented Taylor with a sword in recognition of his brilliant services as commander of the battleship of that name in the Spanish war.

SLAUGHTERED BY TURKS.

SALONICA, July 27.—Troops near Kumavo have surprised a band of Bulgarians numbering fifty. They killed forty-eight.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Striking meat-packers claim that only 7000 non-union men are working.

MRS. CROKER DEAD.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mrs. George Crocker of San Francisco is dead.

PEACE RESTORED.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—Martial law at Cripple Creek has ended.

FINE STEAMER SEIZED.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The British steamer Calchas, loaded with flour from Tacoma to Japan, has been seized by the Vladivostok squadron.

The British steamer Calchas, Capt. Hannah, is one of the Blue Funnel liners owned by the Ocean Steamship Company. She is a large and valuable vessel, being of 4,279 tons register. From Clyde, England, the Calchas arrived at Vancouver on June 21 and later at Tacoma and Seattle loaded a large cargo for Japanese ports. At Tacoma she loaded considerable lumber.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY ACT COMMISSIONERS

Question of Appointive Or Elective Supervisors is Debated at Length.

Several Prominent Men Give Their Views---W. O. Smith Submits the Text of a New County Act---Haywood's Practical Talk.

To be appointed or to be elected is the moot question concerning Boards of Supervisors still at issue before the County Act Commission, the subject being treated in various forms at last night's session by Judge Dole, W. O. Smith, John Emmeluth, William Haywood and the various members of the Commission.

William Haywood of Washington presented views on the government of the District of Columbia claiming for it the most beneficial method of providing for the interests of the community residing within the circle. There was to be found honest government executed by three commissioners. Such a form for Hawaiian municipalities would, in his opinion, be of the utmost benefit to all the taxpayers.

On the other hand Mr. Haywood deprecated the prevailing method of taking all the Hawaiian difficulties onto the floor of Congress. He advised the Commission as well as the community against sending even the County Act to Congress. The Supreme Court of Hawaii was the proper body to which the Act should be referred for determination as to its legality.

Governor Dole did not believe that the framers of the Organic Act had the purpose in mind of looking to the future establishment by the legislature of governments within the territory, when it provided that boards of all kinds were to be appointed by the Governor. In his opinion, this provision was meant only for the territorial government boards and not for boards provided for in any new forms of lesser governments within the greater government.

John Emmeluth agreed with Judge Dole in this respect.

When the "Walking Declaration of Independence," as Mr. Emmeluth once said he had been dubbed, arose and agreed with Judge Dole, there was a straining of necks to ascertain whether there was not some mistake. But Mr. Emmeluth repeated his assertion, and his new attitude was amply borne out when Judge Dole and Mr. Emmeluth walked out of the hall together and down the street almost arm in arm.

W. O. Smith suggested a way out of the appointing and electing dilemma by proposing that the act provide for the election of seven, nine or twelve members for the various supervising boards, the Governor to appoint from those elected the requisite number of officers to make up the Board. He presented to the Commission a copy of a County Act which he had drawn up privately and which had not heretofore been made public. The Act expressed his views completely, having been drawn up when he was a member of the Republican County Act committee three years ago.

The meeting opened with all the commissioners present save Mr. Beckley who is on Molokai, and with a number of citizens present. The meeting last night as on other occasions was greatly hampered by a drum and bugle corps practicing in the yard, but this will be done away with by next meeting.

VIEWS OF WILLARD.

The secretary read the following views on County Government from John Willard of Kauai:

Lihue, Kauai, July 23, 1904. To the County Commission, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sirs: In reply to the questions submitted in reference to the county act under consideration by your body, it is my opinion:

First: An elective board of supervisors under county government is

within the terms of the Organic Act. The power conferred upon the Governor to appoint all public boards in the Organic Act refers to territorial boards as created by the Organic Act or by the Legislature and not to such boards as are incidental to county government, the power to pass all laws necessary to the establishment of county government having been expressly conferred upon the Legislature.

An elective board of supervisors is so essentially a part of the American County Government system that it must be necessarily included as a fundamental element of such system and the question, if carried to the extreme, would be answered by the sound contention that the power of the Governor to appoint all public boards is subject to the limitation that the Legislature is empowered to establish an American system of county government and make all fundamental offices thereunder elective.

Second: It would seem wise to draw the county act in a definite and safe manner, to go into effect within a reasonable time after the passage without any reference to Congress for ratification or approval.

Third: Draw a county act giving the Governor the right to appoint all county boards and request Congress to amend the Organic Act by expressly recognizing the right of an elective board of supervisors under county government.

Hawaii has been well taught that different courts establish different laws and the right or wrong of the matter has nothing to do with advisability of enacting a county law which will give the people a measure of self-rule beyond the power of the courts to take away.

The Supreme Court decision on our last county law hints that elective boards of supervisors are illegal. Half a loaf than can not be taken from us is better than none at all.

Fourth: Base the county system permanently upon the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards. When Congress has conferred beyond dispute the right of elective boards will be the right time to reconstruct our county system.

Fifth: The county act should by all means provide for the county control of education, health, roads, bridges and wharves.

Whether the people are to have an elective system of government or not, they want local control of these things. The outside islands are right tired of having a bureaucratic government with every high official stationed in Honolulu.

Let uniformity and co-operation be secured in education, health, public works and other matters by providing that the head officials upon the different islands shall constitute boards of education, health, public works, etc., and let the officials sitting as such boards make rules and regulations for the guidance of all officials in such departments throughout the Territory.

I am, Yours most respectfully, (Signed) JOHN D. WILLARD.

SMITH HAS A PLAN.

In requesting views from the citizens present Mr. Cooper put himself on record by stating that there should be no plan looking to the appointment of the Boards by the Governor if there was any possible opportunity of electing them.

Mr. Smith said in part: "That matter of the appointment of Boards on the requirement in the Organic Act that all of the Boards should be appointed by the Governor is a very difficult one to overcome. This suggestion occurs to me, (and I would like to say that it is merely a suggestion that I have not thought out entirely), might this difficulty not be overcome by having a larger number of people elected by the electors of each county, say seven, nine or twelve, from which the Governor would appoint the five supervisors, thus complying with the Organic Act. This would bring the matter within the provisions of the Organic Act that Boards shall be appointed by the Governor."

(Continued on page 2.)